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CHAPLAIN GENERAL  
for Lithuanian Refugees  
in Germany and Austria

Nr. 536

Kirchheim-Teck, July 7, 1950  
Steingastr. 1b

To: The competent IRO Authorities.

Re: Mr. Kazys Gieszuwkas.

Dear Sirs:

I, the undersigned Canon Felix Kapocius, Chaplain General for Lithuanian Refugees in Germany and Austria, certify herewith that I know Mr. Kazys Gieszuwkas very well as a good catholic and conscientious, honest man. I never heard that Mr. Gieszuwkas had in any way harmed the interests of Western Allies. In contrary the leaders of Lithuanian Antinazi-Resistance, acting members of the Supreme Committee of Lithuania's Liberation, told me that Mr. Gieszuwkas has been an active member in the Antinazi-movement and has helped itself very much. I have no reason to do not believe the persons which leded the Lithuanian Antinazi-Resistance and lead now the Lithuanian fight for freedom. It is very hard to understand why the IRO Authorities exclude the good and honest Lithuanians from emigration to the United States of America.

(Sign.)

Canon Felix Kapocius  
Chaplain General for Lithuanian Refugees  
in Germany and Austria

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(Supremus Curator Animabus  
Pro Lituania)

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2006

**Mr. DeLoach**  
**President of the United States**  
**International Refugee Organization**  
**Geneva, Switzerland**

五、

The following is an opinion, neither constituting the political positions of my Party, nor shared with the staff of Senate Committee on Education and Labor, other than to inform the Senate of the views of the Committee on the particular matters at hand. I am not authorized to issue any statement relating to or on the subject to the President or any political figure. I feel it is my duty to write to you regarding the proposed legislation.

1. Is it possible to staff another field of the important national defense projects in which officers receive national headquarters and military staff assignments? The results are dependent on national situation; no matter what it is, immediate appointment of German officers to leadership positions is possible. It is necessary to use the staff of the intelligence system as the new staff. Referring to the assignment to the intelligence system to use it as the officer of the liberal area security system will not make the situation of the German. There is no doubt that the staff should be obtained from the German as such as officer, who are trained by General Joseph Vilsack, more successful of the intelligence system organization. There also result, to seek in this position (Colonel) his own staff.

I really like P. Dumas since I finished the *Three Musketeers*. I like his style, the way he connects the movements, the events, the plot, the history and the human groups, and that enabled me to read and appreciate the whole in the next issue of this journal. He also has a beautiful language, especially in the descriptions of the scenes and the people. Besides the *Three Musketeers*, I read his *Forty-Five* and *Montcalm*. I am still the history, I myself was very much interested in the history of the French Revolution, and I was able to see it.

[illegible]

**RECEIVED**

It is necessary for us to pursue the industrial development in the long run policy, but I find it is in duty to attend also now, that is, responding to a challenge in the current state of western investment in Asia. This means that we should not wait until we have the policy. It is particularly clear how hard we have to work to make it effective. It should be said that it is essential for freedom and democracy because education is also essential.

15 - On receipt of additional information, it shall be filed as

**100% DISCOUNT**

W. G. S. 1884

reclassified to before and into 11th day of August, 1960.

Re: My article,  
the circulation of the April 1, 1958.

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# DECLARATION

I, Dr. JONAS VILKIS, 14, Gerd St. 60929, residing in the Lithuanian DP Camp at Schwabach Grund, declare in connection with the activity of Mr. Kęstas Gindulis in Vilnius as follows:

During the German occupation in Lithuania (1941-1944), performing my official duties, I was a professor of the Economic Faculty in the University of Vilnius. Therefore I had an opportunity to observe the public life in Vilnius. I remember that in the spring of 1943 many proclamations were struck and made public on town walls. The German safety police announced in them that a hundred of Poles (100) were detained and ten of them were named as shot dead. The same proclamation was made known in the office of Vilnius. It was clear from that proclamation that the arrest of one hundred of Poles and the shooting of ten of them were organized and carried out by the German safety police. On this occasion I want to note that at that time the German safety police made many provocations in many places of the whole Lithuania. Everything was made by German themselves.

Therefore the reproaches made in behalf of Mr. Kęstas Gindulis in this sphere have not a bit of basis. He couldn't have any common touch with the provocations and operations carried out by German themselves. Moreover I have to state and bear witness to the contrary about Mr. Kęstas Gindulis. Not being in any touch with the provocations performed by German, he is a trust worthy and honest Lithuanian patriot. took an active part in then organized Lithuanian resistance movement in Vilnius.

Schwabach Grund,  
Lithuanian DP Camp,  
April 10th, 1949

*Jonas Vilkis*  
Dr. JONAS VILKIS,  
Professor of the University of Vilnius

I, Kęstas GINDULIS, Legal Counsellor of A/C at 225 Schwabach Grund, Schwabach Grund, testify the rightness of the manual signature of Jonass Vilkis, being known to me as an inhabitant of this Camp.

*Kęstas Gindulis*  
K. GINDULIS, Legal Counsellor  
A/C at 225 Schwabach Grund

Schwabach Grund, 14th April, 1949  
Kęstas Gindulis

Schwabach Grund, 14th of January, 1949

## CERTIFICATE

We do to certify that Kęstas Gindulis, born on the 9-th of January, 1912, is well known to us as a trustworthy and honest man from all point of view, carrying on the patriotic conception of the world, he increased confidence in him that is acknowledged by every one who knows him a little.

Kęstas Gindulis is a trustworthy and active participant in the Lithuanian Anti-German resistance movement in Vilnius during the German occupation.

*Kęstas Gindulis*  
Prof. Kęstas GINDULIS, Professor  
of the University at Vilnius,  
14, Gerd St. 60929

*Jonas Vilkis*  
Prof. JONAS VILKIS, Professor  
of the University at Vilnius,  
14, Gerd St. 60929

I, Kęstas GINDULIS, Legal Counsellor of A/C at 225 Schwabach Grund, Schwabach Grund, testify the rightness of the manual signature of Jonas Gindulis and Jonass Vilkis, being known to me as an inhabitant of this Camp.



Schwabach Grund, 14th of January, 1949

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STATEMENT  
 I, TADEKAS Stangis, DP Card No 777516, born in Valkininkai, district  
 Trokai on October 19, 1906, a Lithuanian citizen, non-Catholic, now  
 residing in Schenectady, New York, state that  
 I have known Mr. George Stankus since 1932 when we both lived  
 in a Lithuanian hostel in Vilnius. He was employed and I was  
 employed by Mr. Stankus as a Lithuanian priest. For the second time I met  
 Stankus in the Lithuanian Military School in 1930-1931, later  
 we both served in the Lithuanian Safety Police from 1931 to 1940.  
 As Mr. Stankus occupied the Baltic states in June, 1940, he was  
 arrested and imprisoned by the NKVD like many other people. He could  
 enjoy the liberation only after the retreat of the Russians. But his  
 health was almost broken, being urged on by the temporary Lithuanian  
 Government, he returned to his old post in Safety Police, and after  
 Germans took over all the administration under their control, he remain-  
 ed in the old position with the approval and wish of underground  
 workers.

I would meet Mr. Stankus very often knowing that he belonged to  
 the Lithuanian underground. I listened to his radio with him and was  
 protected with anti-Germans and Russians.

I well know that the Lithuanian Safety Police struggled against  
 communist organizations, their activities, their bandits through the  
 whole country.

During the period from 1943 to the spring of 1944 the German  
 position in occupied areas was very critical and they did not pay any  
 attention to the means by which they suppressed the resistance. How-  
 ever, it will give some examples about these means. In March, 1944, the  
 Germans detained about a hundred Lithuanian people (farmers) and shot  
 them down in revenge for killing two German officials near Alytus  
 (Lithuania) in September, 1943. All the village inhabitants of Pils-  
 ninkai were shot in a barn because a German soldier on his trip was shot  
 through in wood near that village. In Vilnius Marijona Pabika, an offi-  
 cial of the Lithuanian underground, was shot with her mother and her  
 sister. The youngest brother was shot down by the Gestapo in Lithuania.  
 In revenge to that a lot of Jews were detained, ten of them were shot  
 down. The rest were sent to a forced-labor camp by the order of  
 NKVD. Mr. Stankus of the Gestapo in Vilnius, I know very well that  
 Mr. Stankus has never taken any part in the shooting of Jews and  
 the repression against him made in connection with this incident have  
 no real basis.

During the long time of our acquaintance I have known him as an  
 earnest, honest and sincere Lithuanian patriot as well as a good  
 faithful Catholic.

George Stankus  
 DP Card No 777516  
 I, George Stankus, DP Card No 777516, born in Valkininkai, district  
 Trokai, Lithuania, certify the rightness of the manual signature of  
 Tadek Stankus, DP Card No 777516, as an inhabitant of this camp.

George Stankus  
 DP Card No 777516  
 Schenectady, New York, April 14, 1949

DECLARATION

Schenectady, New York, April 14, 1949.  
 I, George Stankus, DP Card No 777516, born in Valkininkai, district Trokai, Lithuania,  
 on February 14, 1906, now residing in Schenectady, New York, state that  
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George Stankus  
 DP Card No 777516  
 Schenectady, New York, April 14, 1949

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